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The Role Of Sanction On Effectiveness Of Total Tax On Foreign Savings In Iran

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ABSTRACT: Considering the fact that governments are always looking to increase the amount of foreign savings and their share of tax revenue from the total income, therefore this paper investigates the role of sanctions on effectiveness of total tax on foreign savings in Iran's economy during the period 1391-1352. Utilized function is linear and utilized technique is ordinary least squares (OLS). To demonstrate the effectiveness of international sanctions during the 80s, in the function, the virtual variable has been used that the coefficient for this variable is negative and it is statistically significant. Inflation rate and per capita GDP are used as explanatory variables. Estimation results show that by increasing the total tax, foreign savings increase which confirms the Plyz hypothesis In addition to the general level of prices, foreign savings reduce and by increasing per capita gross domestic product, foreign savings increase.

KEYWORDS: Total Tax, Foreign Saving, Ordinary Least Squares.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, governments face a diversity of functions performing which involves heavy costs. To finance such expenditures governments gain revenues in various manners. In general, government revenues are divided into two categories: tax incomes and non-tax incomes. Non-tax incomes are those gained by governments' economic activities. The main feature of such incomes is their arbitrariness. Therefore, they are usually irregular and unreliable. Some examples of non-tax incomes include profits resulting from governmental monopolies in oil and petroleum, gas, railways, electricity, etc, or revenues of selling or renting public real estate. But, the most common and important way of financing government expenditures is taxation. Taxation is one of the most effective economic tools of every government since it is considered as a main way of implementing financial policies besides generating revenues for the government. Furthermore, since paying tax is an obligatory task for everyone, this source of income is a regular and reliable one despite non-tax incomes. Thus, compared to other sources of government income it can be said that the higher the share of taxation in financing government expenditures, the lower the rate of undesirable economic effects of employing other sources (Hendrickson and Myles, 2006).

The effect of taxation on economy has been discussed from different viewpoints. Among these effects are taxation impacts on economic activities such as employment and savings. In general, the value of every country's total annual production is shares among production elements based on their role and contribution rate in production procedures. Here, each production element saves a portion of its income which is not spent on current expenditures. In other words, to renounce spending a portion of income and ignoring instant joys is called saving. The concept of saving is one of the most difficult economic concepts the exact measurement or estimation of which is considered as one of the most complicated statistical problems (Bernanke, Olekalns and Frank, 2008).

Following the Islamic Revolution Iran has always been facing various sanctions the severity of which increased during 2000s as a consequence of discussions on nuclear programs. Obviously, the main problem of Iranian economy is the production and supply section. International sanctions also target these sections. By exerting such sanctions the rate of domestic production falls as a result of dependency of production section on foreign countries. On the other hand, inflation rate increases because of domestic demand and deficient local supply. This leads to more expensive price of domestic goods than foreign ones and a reduction in exports. Then the government has to import final goods to meet domestic demands. Consequently, the status of foreign part of the economy in worsened so that imports are increased and exports are decreases; this results in an overall reduction in payments balance. Hence, the negative effect of sanctions on foreign part of the economy is demonstrated (Mankiw, 2014).

Considering what mentioned above, the present paper aims to investigate the impact of international sanctions on an aspect of taxation macroeconomic effect, namely the effect of total tax on foreign savings in Iran. Thus, we review the literature on the topic in the next section. Then, we employ statistical tables and charts to examine procedure of the two main variables (foreign savings and taxation in Iran) during a period since 1973 to 2012. Besides, Iran is compared to other countries on the two variables. Next, we introduce pattern structure, define variables and data collection methods and use Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) to estimate the introduced pattern. We also discuss on coefficients significance and analysis of taxation effect on foreign savings based upon resulted parameters. Finally, the general conclusion and preservative suggestions to improve the status are presented.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Since no research is directly performed on the topic, here we review studied performed in two fields: 1. Savings and its macroeconomic effect, 2. Taxation and its macroeconomic role.

Author	Topic and goal	Model and variables	Result
Savings			
Singh (2010)	Examining long-term effect of domestic savings on income and economic growth in India	Neoclassical hypotheses on growth were examined using maximum accuracy estimation system	Results indicated a mutual cause and effect relationship between savings and economic growth
Mohan (2006)	Cause and effect relationship between domestic savings and economic growth in 13 economies with different income rates during a period from 1960 to 2001	Granger's cause and effect test	Countries with lower income rates the direction of cause and effect relationship goes from economic growth to income growth and is mutual in countries with high income rates
Irandoust & Ericsson (2005)	Investigating the relationship between foreign aids, domestic savings and economic growth in African countries from 1965 to 2000	Maximum accuracy method based upon Panel Assembly	Foreign subsidies and domestic savings led to economic growth in all studies countries
Mary and Rious (2003)	Examined the relationship between savings and economic growth in a research on net introduced foreign resources, savings and economic growth in Spain	Granger's cause and effect test	According to Solo's model, higher saving rates lead to more economic growth. Also, there is a direct relationship between total savings, household savings and government savings or income
Sobhani, Barkhordari(2011)	A general pathology of Iranian private section savings from 1974 to 2007	Introducing effective factors on savings including oil revenues, inflation rate and Coefficient and hypotheses using test model	Positive effects of oil income growth and employed population and negative impacts of and increase in real interest rate of long-term deposits on private section savings
Yavari, Emamgholipoor (2010)	A research on the effect of natural disasters on savings in Iran	Employing the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method	Results indicated that natural disasters increase the tendency to save money
Hooshmandi (2010)	Investigating effective factors on environmental saving rate from 1959 to 2004 in Iran	Employing OLS, ARDL and ECM (Error Correction Model)	Long and short term economic growth and long and short term oil income alteration have, respectively, positive and negative effects on national savings rate
Noferasti (2008)	Investigating effective factors on national savings from 1966 to 2004 emphasizing Ando Modigliani's hypothesis of Life Span	Estimating through ARDL method	Concluded that age structure of the population is an effective factor on formation of national savings
Abrishami and Rahim Zadeh Namvar (2006)	Examining the effect of financial system on Iran's private savings respecting the fact that capital accumulation is the most important factor in economic growth	Johansson – Yousilius's method of co-accumulation	They concluded that developing financial system through quantitative development of banking indicators negatively affects Iran's private savings

Bahrami, Aslani (2005)	Studying experimental determinants of private section's savings in Iranian economy from 1968 to 2001	Investigating effects of factors such as disposable incomes, social welfare costs, etc, for post war years	Finally, it was demonstrated that improving the status of financial market is the best and most important way of increasing savings of the private section
Taxation			
Bretschger, Hettich (2002)	The effect of globalization on taxation composition in 14 member countries of the OECD from 1967 to 1996	Employing Panel data and estimation method	Results indicate the negative, significant effect of globalization on coordinated tax incomes
Bertschger (2010)	Examining the effect of economic openness on coordinated taxes and the influence of coordinated taxes on economic growth of 12 member countries of the OECD	Using Panel Data from 1965 to 1999	Results suggest that trade liberalization through coordinated tax leads to an increase in economic growth
Pupongsak (2009)	The effect of trade liberalization on taxation and government revenues and imports and exports rate and the influence of trade liberalization on enhancing efficiency of financial system in Thailand from 1960 to 2005	ARDL method	It is demonstrated that trade liberalization leads to an increase in imports and exports rate, efficiency of financial system and a reduction in state and tax incomes
Brafu-Indaidoo and Obeg (2008)	The relationship between import liberalization and tariff taxation revenue in Ghana	OLS method	They concluded that there is a negative relationship between the two economic variables
Agbeyegbe et al (2006)	The relationship between exchange rate changes, trade liberalization and tax revenue using Panel Data from 1980 to 1996	GMM method	There is no significant relationship between trade liberalization, total taxation income, trade taxation income and consumption taxation income
Dreher (2005)	The influence of globalization on taxes and social policy: An empirical analysis for OECD countries	Using data pertaining to the period between 1970 and 2000 and Panel Estimation method	Results indicate that globalization increases tax revenues in studied countries
Tosun (2005)	The Tax Structure and Trade Liberalization	Using Panel Data of 65 countries worldwide including 16 Middle East and North African countries from 1980 to 1997	Results suggest that similar to non-OECD member countries, taxation does not enhance along with trade liberalization in Middle eastern and North African countries
Khalili, Rahmani, Najafi (2011)	Studying the relationship between unreliability of government's taxation revenues and economic growth in Iran from 1961 to 2005	Using co-accumulation and vector error correction techniques	Results of long-term and short-term models indicate a negative, significant relationship between unreliability of tax revenues and economic growth
Akbarian et al (2007)	The relationship between trade liberalization and government's tax revenues from 1966 to 2005	Using ARDL method	Results suggest that trade liberalization considerably reduces total tax revenues of the government since most domestic industries are state ones

3. THE PROCEDURE OF FOREIGN SAVINGS AND TOTAL TAXATION IN IRAN

The total value of every country's annual production is distributed among owners of production sections proportionate to their role and contribution. Besides, a part of this value goes to the government in the form of tax. Each of the mentioned sections spends a share of its revenues (money) on current consumption costs and save the rest of the money as deposit in banks and other financial and monetary institutions. To avoid spending a portion of money and ignoring instant joy o consumption is called saving. Total savings of every country is composed of three parts:

1- Government saving including savings of the government and state economic institutions

2- Foreign savings (commercial balance)

3- Private savings including savings of individuals and privately held companies

1.3. Investigating the Procedure of Saving In Iran

Savings equipment is a main determinant of investment and economic growth rate. Chart 1 presents the procedure of foreign savings in Iran. Clearly, the greatest figure of foreign savings belongs to the year 1973 which can be justified respecting the increase in oil price in early 1970s and its influence on exports revenue. After 1973, the rate of foreign savings begins to degrade. Islamic Revolution of 1978 in Iran worsened the reduction of foreign savings. During the war with Iraq (1980 – 1988) Iran experienced the lowest level of foreign savings ever. Because of consumption limitations and imports control resulting from the war foreign savings started to increase. Savings started a considerable enhancement at early 1990s and reached its highest rate after the Revolution in 1993 and 1994 as the Structural Modification Plan was implemented in Iran. Again, passing this period, the savings reduce but in a slower manner. Another period of saving enhancement was experienced after 1998 as a result of oil price increase.

Chart 1

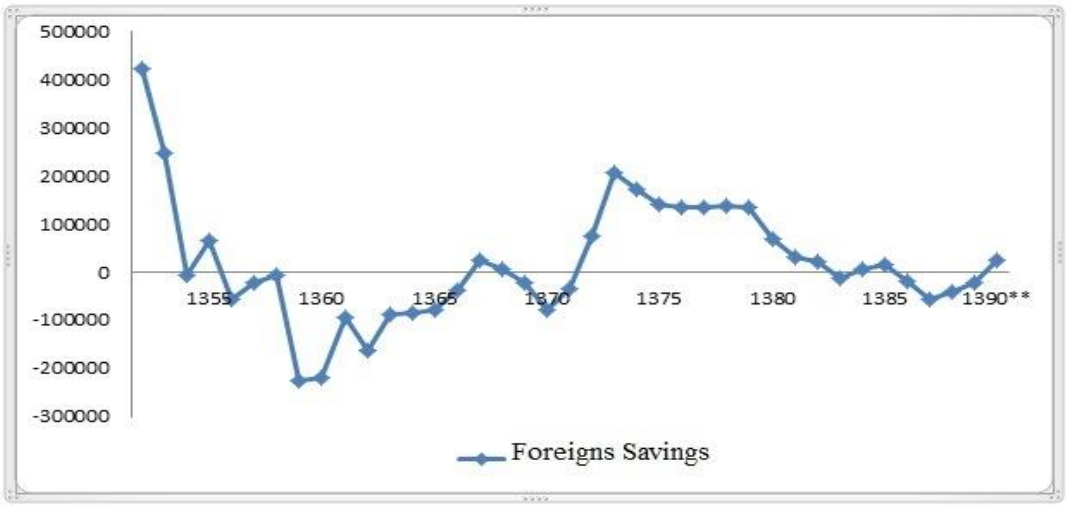


Chart 2 shows changes in the ratio of foreign savings to total savings. During the studied period, the ratio had the greatest value in 1973. Then, it started to degrade until the beginning of Iraq war. Of course, it must be noticed that the degrading process was intensified because of the Islamic Revolution of 1978. The ratio moved upward during war although fluctuations were experienced in that period. Early 1990s witnessed rapid and strong enhancing process with a

peak in 1994 and 1995 along with implementation of Structural Modification Plan. The upward movement of the ratio continued until 2011 despite slight available changes.

Chart 2

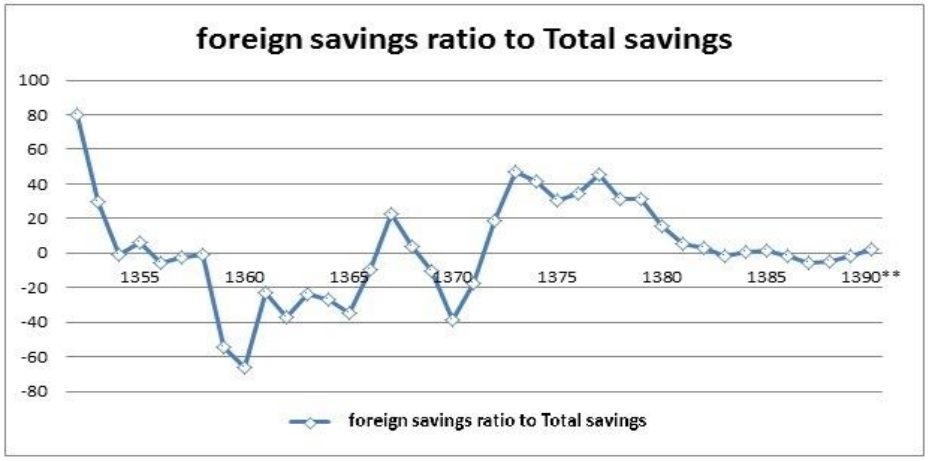


Table 1: the ratio of foreign savings to total savings (%)								
Year	France	Germany	India	Australia	Pakistan	England	Canada	Iran
2001	5.497813	9.838741	-3.40677	0.871606	-4.6866	-15.3628	25.09293	15.66327
2002	7.76014	22.21281	-3.55358	0.237816	-0.34845	-18.5303	20.29336	5.446719
2003	4.691565	19.79184	-2.57183	-9.43408	2.18921	-15.391	17.17357	3.284288
2004	2.061004	22.83252	-6.15734	-12.0999	3.841773	-18.6713	18.40991	-1.88702
2005	-3.27567	23.63273	-8.32295	-11.4809	-15.4716	-19.2474	15.34385	0.900288
2006	-5.22316	23.34383	-9.31771	-6.73206	-32.9802	-18.2777	10.16428	1.712311
2007	-7.53539	26.72134	-11.3925	-4.72728	-29.1525	-16.9563	8.052237	-2.02056
2008	-10.5165	25.11171	-13.7846	-8.88586	-56.7022	-14.6962	6.417951	-5.93524
2009	-10.828	22.49116	-15.791	2.061156	-36.7934	-11.5699	-9.51997	-4.4803
2010	-13.3724	24.13394	-12.7741	-1.73957	-28.5183	-17.468	-10.0186	-2.04344
2011	-16.8886	21.62953	-18.4361	6.382562	-26.0488	-12.5079	-5.99243	2.142563
Min	-16.8886	9.838741	-18.4361	-12.0999	-56.7022	-19.2474	-10.0186	-5.93524
Max	7.76014	26.72134	-2.57183	6.382562	3.841773	-11.5699	25.09293	15.66327
Ave	-4.32992	21.97638	-9.59168	-4.14059	-20.4246	-16.2435	8.674281	1.16208

Source: World Bank 2013

Table 1 present data pertaining to ratio of foreign savings to total savings of 8 countries from 2001 to 2011. According to the table, the lowest and highest ratios were seen in Pakistan and Germany, respectively. During the considered period Iran had an average ratio of 1.16%. The higher the ratio the stronger is contribution of foreign savings in total savings

2.3. Examining Procedure of Total Taxation in Iran

Tax is a part of individuals' income or assets legally taken by the government to be spent n general and public costs and implementing country's financial policies. Taxation is one of the most suitable ways of obtaining revenues for governments. Meanwhile, it is considered a tool for financial policies implementation and income redistribution. The main part of Iranian government's revenues comes for taxation irrespective of oil and gas sales.

Despite expansion of government contribution in Iran, the country's financial system is weakening every day. The ratio of tax revenues to GDP (Gross Domestic Production) is one of the most important indexes used to compare and analyze the rate of countries' taxation capacity usage. According to Chart 3, the ratio in Iran was about 7.5% in 1973. In 1978 (simultaneous with Iranian Islamic Revolution) it grew to 9% and experienced a reduction during Iraq war. In post war period the decreasing trend was intensified. The ratio reached its lowest level (4%) in 1994 and 1995 along with implementation of the Structural Modification Plan. Then, it started to grow despite all fluctuations and reached its highest value (108%) in 2009.

Chart 3: The ratio of total tax revenues to GPD

Table 2: The ratio of total tax revenues to GDP (%)

Year	France	Germany	India	Australia	Pakistan	England	Canada	Iran
2001	22.97899	10.96817	7.965619	24.75771	10.04261	28.26547	14.62265	5.802832
2002	22.45893	10.9258	8.545825	23.50665	10.31131	27.22733	13.82187	5.036681
2003	22.13178	11.08359	8.962471	24.32479	10.78384	26.40886	13.65368	5.255804
2004	22.27067	10.60254	9.405871	24.37779	10.28455	26.62572	13.77947	5.407783
2005	22.41563	10.81011	9.913768	24.87901	9.604414	27.06314	13.72819	6.750102
2006	22.53315	11.02252	11.02548	24.64582	9.427413	27.86356	13.74719	7.404887
2007	21.88679	11.48857	11.89365	24.18335	9.838226	27.5139	13.68623	9.639162
2008	21.66657	11.55348	10.75118	24.30476	9.859638	28.77202	12.77652	9.473989
2009	19.84757	11.87492	9.640995	22.16388	9.277453	25.78512	12.49718	10.49187
2010	21.33515	11.39252	10.09437	20.67306	10.01811	26.66707	12.07799	9.707378
2011	21.2507	11.79935	10.38937	20.51916	9.312788	27.40951	11.61544	9.121272
Min	19.84757	10.60254	7.965619	20.51916	9.277453	25.78512	11.61544	5.036681
Max	22.97899	11.87492	11.89365	24.87901	10.78384	28.77202	14.62265	10.49187
Ave	21.88872	11.22923	9.87169	23.48509	9.887304	27.23652	13.27331	7.644706

Table 2 presents data pertaining to the ratio total tax revenues to GDP of 8 countries from 2001 to 2011. Respecting the Table, the lowest and highest ratio is seen in Iran and Australia, respectively.

4. THE EFFECT OF TAXATION ON SAVINGS

Obviously, taxes have a diversity of economic impacts. The best financial system is one with the most desirable economic effects or one which minimizes unfavorable economic roles. Respecting the need of economic growth to investment and the fact that saving is a min investment resource, undesirable influences of financial and taxation policies on savings may lead to huge macroeconomic destructive effects. Thus, the effect of taxation on savings is of great importance in terms of macroeconomic issues.

5. VARIABLES, MODEL AD MODEL ESTIMATION

X1 = C(1)*X2 + C(2)*X3 + C(3)*X4 + C(4)*D53 + C(5)*D57 + C(6)*D59 + C(7)*DTAHRIM + C(8)

The equation above estimates the effect of total tax changes on foreign savings. Variables include:

X1: Total rate of foreign savings

X2: Total rate of tax revenue as a percentage of GDP

X3: Total per capita GDP

X4: Inflation rate

DTAHRIM: Virtual variable of international sanctions

D53: Virtual variable of oil shock

D57: Virtual variable of Iranian Islamic Revolution (1978)

D59: Virtual variable of Iraq war

An increase in taxation decreases individual disposable income. When the income is decreased, consumption and, consequently, import of consumer goods reduce. Since exports change slightly in such circumstances, total tax is expected to be positive in this equation. This means that, an increase in taxation is expected to enhance foreign savings.

1.5. Calculation of Model Variables

Total rate of foreign savings: is the ratio of foreign savings changes (difference between export and import of goods and services) to GDP changes. Final rate of total tax revenues: is the ratio of total tax revenue changes to GDP changes. Total per capita GDP: is the ratio of GDP changes to population changes. Data pertaining to the period of 1973 – 2012 of Iran are used to achieve research objectives. Mentioned data were collected from Iran's Statistical Yearbook and economic reports of Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Here, static test must be performed prior to estimation and analysis of results of Equation 1 to determine convergence degree of studied series. The test is performed using Augmented Dickey – Fuller (ADF) in Eviews 8 software. Having the static degree determined and the having the fact understood that all variables are in static levels, Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method is employed for final model estimation.

2.5. Main Results and Model Analysis

Unreliable variables invalidate many standard results of econometric models. Granger and New bold (1974) suggested that with unreliable variables making use of OLS regression may lead to Spurious Regression. Therefore, variables' reliability is tested first. In short, reliability means that average and covariance of time series variables are constant during the time and auto covariance remains fixed in different lags of the time series (Abrishami, 2002). Augmented Dickey – Fuller method is used here because of its significance and validity. The test is performed in significance level of 10% results of which are presented in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Unit Root test for variables level based on Augmented Dickey-Fuller test

Variable	Critical value of 1%	Critical value of 5%	Critical value of 10%	ADF statistic	Probability	Result
Total rate of foreign savings	-3.61	-2.93	-2.60	-6.78	0	Reliable
Total rate of total tax revenue	-3.61	-2.93	-2.60	-5.73	0	Reliable
Total per capita GDP	-3.61	-2.93	-2.60	1.41	0.99	Unreliable
Inflation	-3.61	-2.93	-2.60	-3.87	0.005	Reliable
The effect of sanction on total tax revenue	-3.61	-2.93	-2.60	-4.64	0.0007	Reliable

Source: researcher calculations

Table 2: Unit Root test for the first order difference of variables based on Augmented Dickey-Fuller test

Variable	Critical value of 1%	Critical value of 5%	Critical value of 10%	ADF statistic	Probability	Result
Total per capita GDP	-3.61	-2.93	-2.60	-2.88	0.05	Reliable

Source: researcher calculations

As Table 1 represents, total rate of foreign savings, total rate of total tax revenue and inflation are reliable based on ADF. According to Table 2 the first order difference of total per capita GDP is also reliable. Having results of variable durability presents, tables 3 and 4 show results of estimations and recognizing tests on Equation 1.

Table 3: Results of estimating Equation 1

Coefficient of explanatory variable	Coefficient	Standard Deviation	t statistic	Probability of t statistic
C(1)	5.44	0.67	8.08	0
C(2)	2.29	0.73	3.11	0.003
C(3)	-0.021	0.01	2.1	0.0391
C(4)	1.01	0.53	1.88	0.06
C(5)	1.75	0.55	3.13	0.003
C(6)	0.07	0.30	0.23	0.81
C(7)	-1.02	0.49	-2.06	0.04
C(8)	-1.13	0.33	-3.39	0.001
R-Squared = 0.69 Durbin-Watson statistic = 2.24				

Table 4: Results of model recognition test

Test	Probability	
Ramsey test	F = 0.67	Model is stable
Breusch – Godfrey's auto-correlation test	F = 0.73	There is no correlation between disruption terms
Breusch – Pagan – Godfrey's test	F = 0.97	There is no Heteroscedasticity among disruption terms

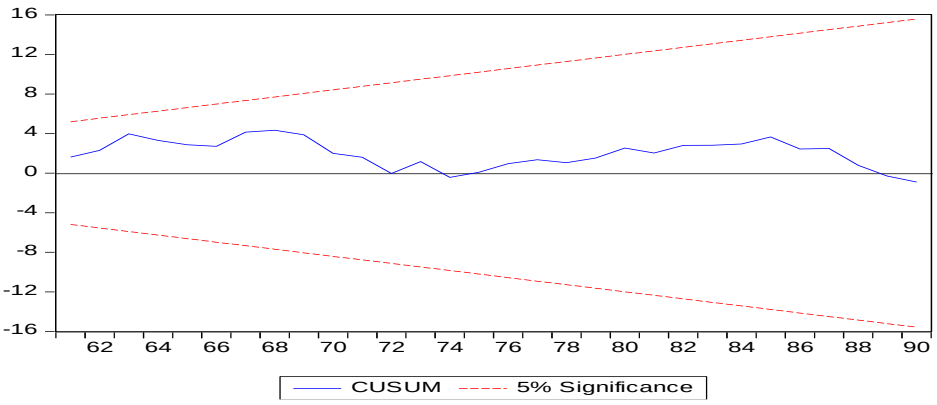
Source: researcher calculations

The coefficient of total tax is positive in the Equation. Increase in taxation reduces individuals' disposable income. This causes a reduction in consumption and, consequently, in imports. On the other hand, since Iran's exports level the main part of which consists of oil and gas exports is more dependent on global economy than domestic economic status and increase in taxation does

not change exports rate significantly. The changes, at last, increase foreign savings. A unit of increase in total taxation enhances foreign savings up to 5.44 units. Increase of domestic production is accompanied by decreased import of consumer goods and elevated import of intermediate goods (this leads to an increase in exports). Having imports of consumer goods and intermediate goods regressed on domestic production it is observed that changes of intermediate goods have a greater impact on domestic production than consumer goods. Still, since exports in increased more than imports, the coefficient of per capita GDP is positive in this equation. A unit of increase in per capita GDP leads to 2.29 units of enhancement in foreign savings. It is assumed that inflation increase reduces country's relative advantage. As a result, exports decreases and imports increases and this leads to a reduction in foreign savings. Results of the estimated model indicate that a unit of increase in inflation decreases foreign savings up to 0.021 units (consistent with the proposed assumption).

Virtual variables of oil price shock and Iran's Islamic Revolution are positive and statistically significant since oil price shock in early 1970s and increase in exports revenues foreign savings enhanced. Moreover, Islamic Revolution of 1978 led to an increase in foreign savings since people were encouraged to reduce consumption, especially consumption of foreign goods. Iran's war with Iraq is also positive but statistically insignificant. Virtual variable of international sanctions has a negative, significant effect on foreign saving. The reason is increased and intensified sanctions harm Iran's supply section since the section is highly dependent on foreign countries and exports is reduced following decreased production. Furthermore, because of surplus demand as a result of reduced production inflation is elevated. As a consequence, domestic goods become more expensive than foreign ones and country's export advantage is lost which leads to exports reduction or dormancy. Moreover, import of final and consumer goods increases because of production weakness. Altogether, these effects decrease foreign savings rate.

Based on estimations, 69% of the dependent variable's behavior is explained by explanatory variables. This indicates good explanatory power. Results of Breusch – Pagan – Godfrey heteroscedasticity test suggest lack of heteroscedasticity. In economic terms, this means that changes of each explanatory variable (total taxation, per capita GDP and inflation) in different observations have no effects on variance or dispersal of the dependent variable (foreign savings). Therefore, dispersal of error sentences is not affected and estimators are of sufficient efficiency. Durbin – Watson statistic (2.24) indicates lack of auto-correlation in estimations. Besides, the issue was investigated using Bruesch – Pagan method. Results confirmed Durbon – Watson statistic results and this means that there is no auto-correlation between disruption terms. Results of Ramsey test indicate model stability and suggest that model's functional form is selected and used accurately. Here, we report results of stability test of estimated regression parameters. CUSUM test's null hypothesis assumes all parameters are stable. Since the line is located in confidence distance based on the following chart and in significance level of 5% (including + and – and two standard errors), it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (stable parameters) is accepted.



6. RESULTS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

As mentioned earlier in the Introduction section, taxation is the most common and important way of financing government expenditures. The present paper investigated the effect of international sanctions on effectiveness of taxation on foreign savings. For this sake, time series data of a 40-year period (1973 – 2012) and OLS method were used. In addition, two variables (per capita GDP and inflation rate) were used as explanatory variables. Virtual variables were employed to show the effect of international sanctions. Results indicate that sever international sanctions lead to an increase in inflation as a result of which produced goods become more expensive and export capacity reduces. On the other hand, import rate of consumer goods increases because of reduced production and enhanced demand for such goods. This finally decreases foreign savings.

If such sanctions are not imposed on Iran, increased taxation resulting from reductions in disposable income leads to a decline in demand for goods and services and , consequently, in imports rate. Furthermore, since in normal status Iran's oil export income is a function of global demand and domestic status has no effect on it, exports rate remains constant and foreign savings totally enhances because of the decline in imports. The circumstances may provide infrastructural and financial bases to improve domestic production and higher employment rate beside higher economic growth level and more foreign savings.

Therefore, based on results and respecting the negative effect of sanctions on Iran's economy it is suggested to improve international relations to seek economic independence from oil revenues and rely more on tax revenues and remove supply problems to obtain a self-relied economy and decrease the chance of being affected by international sanctions.

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ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Authenticity of the texts, honesty and fidelity has been observed.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Planning and writing of the manuscript was done by the authors.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Author/s confirmed no conflict of interest.

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